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CLADONIA DEGENERANS EUPHOREA (Ach.) Nyl. Syn. Lich. 1: 200. 1858. Podetia without squamules, or the lower portion sparsely squamulose, the sterile cups regular and the fertile ones subregular, sometimes proliferate.

The plants determined by Dr. Wainio were collected at Kettle Falls and at Harding, both in northern Minnesota. Not known elsewhere in America. Well known in Europe One of our specimens submitted to Dr. Wainio looked suspiciously like *Cladonia gracilis dilatata*, and was submitted a second time with the result that it was returned simply *Cladonia degenerans*. We can not question Dr. Wainio's determination and now see why he placed the plant as he did, but the practical difficulty for the ordinary worker in distinguishing such forms is very great. For the illustration of this form, we give in one figure plants from each of the two collections. A glance at the figure will show those acquainted with *C. gracilis*, which plants of the figure resemble it most strongly.

CLADONIA DEGENERANS CLADOMORPHA (Ach.) Wainio, Mon. Clad. Univ. 1: 141. 1894. Podetia without squamules or sparsely squamulose toward the base, cup-bearing, the cups irregular with lacerate and sometimes proliferate margins, or sometimes abortive or disappearing in the proliferations.

A single collection made at Emo along the northern boundry of Minnesota, was placed here by Dr. Wainio. Not known elsewhere in America. Frequent in Europe.

Oxford, Ohio.

CATHARINEA IN HARTFORD COUNTY.

ANNIE LORENZ.

Hartford County, in the Connecticut valley, lies chiefly in a Triassic region, although the Eastern Highlands enter the southeast corner of the county at South Glastonbury.

The main formations are sandstones and shales, but the trap dykes are the most conspicuous features of the landscape. The country east of the river is largely sand-plain, extending to the foothills of the Highlands. This, with its western exposure, gives East Hartford a rather warmer climate than that of the western side of the river, and produces a flora in some respects curiously resembling that of the shore of Long Island Sound. This makes a good variety of soils, as the trap, a lime-and-soda feldspar, furnishes the modicum of lime which is necessary to so many species.

From a geological standpoint, mosses may be roughly divided into three classes according to their habitat: those requiring lime in the substratum on which they grow; those that sedulously avoid limestone, *Kalkmeidend*, as the Germans say, and those that are not particular. Kerner holds that it is not that certain species like the limestone, but that they can tolerate it, while the others cannot. However that may be, a region containing any limestone has always a much richer flora than one without. This applies with equal emphasis to the Hepaticae.

The third class above mentioned includes most of the commoner cosmopolitan mosses, and among them the Catharineae.

Of our three eastern Catharineae, all occur in the county. *C. augustata* is much more common than *C. undulata*, while in England the reverse is the case.

Dixon says that the two are separated "by a combination of characters rather than by any one clearly-defined character."

C. augustata chooses drier ground, and usually fruits abundantly, while *C. undulata* prefers to grow in big cushions along the edges of shady swamps or streams, and does not fruit as freely as the former. Then, *C. augustata* usually has more or less dark red about it, particularly about the fruit, and the leaves are of an olive-green, while *C. undulata* has fruit of a brown ochre, and clear green leaves (about Hooker's green No. 1).

No. 5 of the writer's specimens are male plants of *C. undulata*, or rather the first flowering of the young plants, as the species is paroicous. They were collected in June; the antheridia are full-grown, but still immature. The perigonial bracts resemble the leaves of *Hylocomium brevirostre* in size and shape, they have five lamellae, like the leaves.

No. 199 approaches *C. undulata v. minor* W. & M. It grew on an old stump, but is good *C. undulata*. The plants are less than 1 cm. high, lamellae 5, capsules brown, erect, 2-3 mm. long, seta 2-2.5 cm.

Catharinea crispa, while probably common along the Sound shore, is not so inland. East Hartford, collected Mr. C. A. Weatherby, is, according to Mr. Collins, the first station reported from the State, but it is undoubtedly overlooked, or not reported from other places.

East Hartford has the very sandy soil which *C. crispa* requires, and it has been found in two quite different parts of the township, in big patches beside brooks in the woods. Dixon says that the plants are frequently buried up to the tops of the stem in sand, which is the case with the plants at the School St. station. He further gives its habitat as "sides and beds of rocky streams, among grass or in sand." Dr. Grout says, "Common in swamps along the south shore of Long Island."

The East Hartford stations are in the woods, on sandy banks of streams, but not in swamps, nor is there a rock larger than a drift pebble in East Hartford. Sterile *C. crispa* can easily be taken for *Mnium hornum*, which is more than likely to be its next neighbor on the bank where found, but lamellae can be demonstrated with a little care, although they are few, 1-4, and more or less inconspicuous.

The capsules mature slightly later than those of the other species, they are dark olive instead of dark red.

These data apply to the typical forms, rather than the abnormal ones, caused by variations in climate or habitat.

List of Specimens.

C. augustata Brid.

No. 1. Collected, Hartford, 96 Garden street, Oct. 15. 1901.

No. 181. Collected, W. Hartford, Nov. 4, 1906. 600 ft. On trap ledge, in ravine above Reservoir 3.

No. 187. Collected, Burnside, Nov. 7, 1906. 100 ft. Sandy bank in Laurel Park. Good material.

No. 200. Collected, W. Hartford, Dec. 2, 1906. 400 ft. Roadside. Reservoir 3.

C. undulata (L.) W. & M.

No. 2. Newington Mt., March 14, 1902. 200 ft. Good sized fertile material.

No. 6. Pomperaug Valley, June 9, 1906. Young plants, male heads, first flowering.

No. 188. Burnside, Nov. 7, 1906. Laurel Park. Sterile plants, usual form.

No. 188b, Fertile plants, same station.

No. 199. West Hartford, Nov. 25, 1906. 350 ft. On old stump, edge of swamp. Reservoir 5. Ad *v. minor* M. & M.

C. crispa James.

No. 173. Burnside, Oct. 30, 1906. School street, woods. Bank of stream in woods. Capsules barely mature. Hartford, Conn.

[Read at the S. M. C. Meeting, Columbia University, Dec. 28, 1906.]

NOTES ON RECENT LITERATURE.

A. J. GROUT.

CONOCEPHALUM CONICUM (L.) Dum. Ever since I was a mere lad I have noticed a pungent aromatic smell when traveling along the moist banks of our Vermont brooks in search of trout or other pleasures, but I never discovered the source of the odor until this last summer (1906). The odor is given forth by the crushed or bruised fronds of *Conocephalum*. So far as I can ascertain this remarkably strong odor is not mentioned in any of our American works. Lett, in his "Hepaticae of the British Islands," mentions the odor as comparable to that of bergamot. In Beihefte Bot. Centralblatt, **18**^{1}: 327–408, 1905, Eugene Bolleter has a very complete account of exhaustive studies on this plant; of this paper we hope soon to have a full review. In it the odor of the plant is mentioned but it is called "turpentine-like." Go and smell and take your choice between turpentine and bergamot. To me it is like neither, but has the pungency of turpentine without its quality.

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We are interested to note an article to help beginners in the study of mosses, entitled, "A Word for Mosses," by Prof. Wm. W. Bailey, in the Am. Botanist, Dec. 1905. After a rather brief description of methods of study and an explanation of some common terms, comes a list of living students of merit We recommend the perusal of this list to those who wish to become familiar with the methods of the editor of the Am. Botanist, for we attribute some obvious peculiarities of this list to the editor, not the author.

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